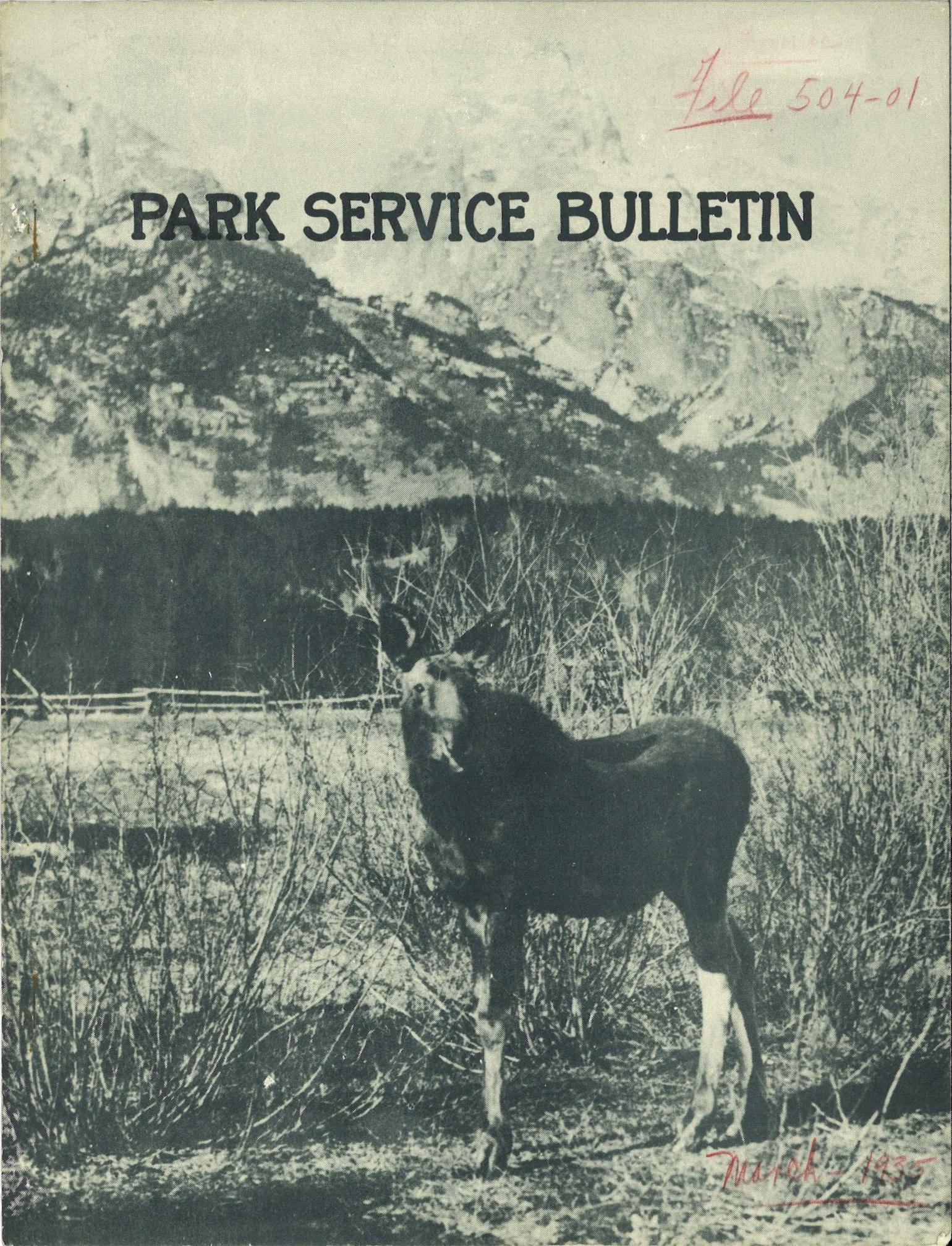


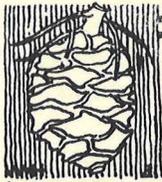
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PARK SERVICE BULLETIN



March - 1935

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PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Arno B. Cammerer,
Director.

Isabelle F. Story,
Editor-in-Chief

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No. 2

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

THE COVER

This picture was taken by Superintendent Guy D. Edwards of Grand Teton National Park in October, 1934 and was enlarged by H. R. Crandall, commercial photographer at the park.

Superintendent Edwards in submitting it to Director Cammerer says:

"The Grand Teton speaks for itself; I will speak for 'Bill.' At the time this picture was taken he was five months old, and mighty busy browsing on the willows shown in the foreground. At the present time he is still a healthy moose. I am sure you will see some difference in him now from the time when you fed him from a bottle, last summer."

Bull moose "Bill", rescued from near death in the Snake River nearly a year ago, is the special pet of Chief

Ranger Allyn Hanks and like Mary's proverbial lamb follows him wherever he goes.

Recently Chief Ranger Hanks with a companion started out on an all-day trip on snowshoes. After the two had traveled about a mile Chief Ranger Hanks happened to look back. There was "Bill" coming through the snow.

Efforts to send the moose back to headquarters failed and Chief Ranger Hanks had to take him back before he could continue the journey.

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SNOW AND TEMPERATURE RECORDS BROKEN

For the past month and more King Winter has been reigning in grand style in the western national parks. From Superintendent Scoyen comes the report that fifty-four inches of snow fell in

Note: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior the matter contained herein is published as administrative information and is required for the proper transaction of public business.

Glacier Park during January, which, with the exception of January, 1925, was the heaviest January snowfall on record.

Despite heavy snows Chief Ranger Whitcraft made a patrol on snowshoes visiting Glacier Park Station, Southfork of Cutbank Snowshoe Cabin, Cut Bank Ranger Station, St. Mary's Ranger Station, Roes Creek Brush Burning Camp, Two Medicine Ranger Station, Lubec Ranger Station, Fielding Snowshoe Cabin, Walter Ranger Station, Lower Park Creek Snowshoe Cabin, Isabel Lake, Upper Park Creek Snowshoe Cabin, Paola Ranger Station and Nyack Ranger Station. The trip was of 17 days' duration, and a distance of 173 miles was covered.

Howard Hays, Manager of the Glacier Park Transport Company, writes to the Washington Office from his winter residence at Riverside, California: "I have letters from Glacier which tell of the cold weather at Glacier Park Station, our Eastern Headquarters, where Mr. Fred Noble stays in winter. It was forty below when he wrote. He has a storm door on his front door which opens outward. The wind blew the snow so high against the door that he had to telephone a neighbor to come and shovel the snow away."

Temperatures were somewhat milder at Mount Rainier during January, the registered low being 9 degrees below zero, but this, says Superintendent Tomlinson, constituted an all-time low record.

Paradise Valley was the scene of the Fourth Annual Winter Sports Carnival staged January 26 and 27. Features of the event, which was sponsored by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and participated in by the various service clubs and other organizations of Tacoma, were the selection of a snow queen and a coronation ball held on the opening

day, and ski races and stunts held on the following day. The coronation ceremonies, together with speeches, musical numbers, etc., were broadcast over Radio Station KVI in Tacoma.

The big event at Mount Rainier this season will be the National Ski Championship Races and Olympic Trails scheduled for April 13 and 14.

There has been plenty of snow at Crater Lake Park this winter, 117 inches being recorded in January. At the end of January the season's total amounted to 364.7 inches.

During January Yosemite had one of the heaviest and most prolonged snowstorms in its history. Snow started falling on the 4th and continued to fall almost every day until the 19th, a total of 64-1/2 inches being recorded in Yosemite Valley during the storm. At least ten feet of snow fell over the higher elevations above the Valley rim, which Superintendent Thomson says assures a wonderful supply of water for next summer. Except for a few days during the heaviest part of the storm, all forms of winter sports were enjoyed as usual.

Outstanding sport events were the Annual Yosemite Winter Club Amateur Outdoor Figure Skating Meet, a costume carnival, and a special invitational Ski Meet held at Badger Pass.

Early in February a snow survey party, headed by Ranger E. J. Barton, found an average of 119 inches of snow lying on the ground in the Lake Helen region of Lassen Volcanic Park. As in Yosemite, most of the snow fell during the first three weeks of January.

The snow survey party included, in addition to Rangers Barton and Farmer, Sig Ulland, famous professional ski jumper and Si Brand, recent winner of two events in the Mount Lassen Ski Club Regional Championship Contest.

While measurements were being taken, Sig Ulland, an authority on ski hills, picked out a location for the big jump for the Annual Amateur Ski Tournament scheduled for April at Lake Helen.

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The following interesting comment on winter sports activities was contained in a letter written to Director Cammerer by the Chairman of the Winter Sports Events Committee at Lemon Cove, California: "We have just completed one of the most successful Winter Sports Frolics ever held in our mountain areas -- the meet held at Lodgepole in Sequoia National Park.* * * These diversions have much to do with the adjustment of the mental attitudes of our sometimes otherwise dissatisfied people. This we believe is the best reason for holding these events. Certainly a much greater reason than just to have some place for recreation without definite purpose or results of a favorable mental nature. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy' and breeds communism, whereas such diversion as a Winter Sports Frolic has a favorable mental effect that greatly offsets the 'dull boy' and communistic attitudes."

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And as a windup for these paragraphs about snow, etc., we offer:

SKIS

(From "The Rainier Review", CCC Co. 1303 Rainier, Wash.)

I think that I shall never see
A stick as tricky as a ski --

Steer the darn thing as I will,
It always rides me to a spill.
It lies all quiet 'till I'm on;
Then, without notice, we are gone.

Down, down, we run, I'm filled with
glee
My God! I'm sunk--here comes a tree!
It's got me telemarked--I'm back for
more.

Those are my waxed skis by the door.
'Tis said that only God can make a
tree
But who in hell first made a ski?

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FOREST SERVICE CAR REQUIREMENTS

Members of the Park Service having occasion to use cars officially or placing orders for them, will be interested in the suggestion made by a United States Forest Service officer that future specifications for motor equipment of the pick-up body type used by members of their field force call for the following: A radiator of 5-gallon capacity, road clearance of 12 inches, gas tank capacity of 20 gallons, built-in box for bedding, etc., a seating capacity for three individuals, spotlight on universal joint, panel pockets on inside of doors, and over-head rack for map rolls.

This same Forest Service officer feels that the number of cars purchased by his Service each year must be large enough to warrant a manufacturer making an effort to meet such specifications.

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YOSEMITE VISITORS ATTEND SCHOOL

A number of Yosemite visitors are availing themselves of the opportunity to learn how to ski. It is said that after only a few visits to the Ski School conducted by Jules Fritsch one

can manipulate the skis in a fairly good way, sufficiently well in fact to get full enjoyment out of this popular winter sport.

Mr. Fritsch, a native of Switzerland, has had more than fifteen years of ski experience in the Engadine, Davos, and Berner Oberland Ski centers of Switzerland and about eight years in the United States. Pupils are instructed in the Swiss Ski technique exclusively which is the method adopted officially by the best Swiss Schools and the Ski Club of Great Britain.

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Information regarding another school activity -- the seven weeks' course in the 1935 session of the Yosemite Field School of Natural History -- is contained in an attractively printed prospectus recently issued by the Yosemite Natural History Association.

As in former sessions, the teaching staff will consist of the regular Yosemite naturalist group headed by Park Naturalist C. A. Harwell, who will also serve as the School's director. A number of university professors and other scientists will share in the instruction. It is hoped that Assistant Director Bryant, Joseph S. Dixon, Field Naturalist of the Wildlife Division, E. O. Essig, Professor of Entomology, Dr. H. L. Mason, Professor of Botany, and Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, Professor of Paleontology, the last three of whom are on the University of California staff, and Dr. Ernst Cloos, Professor of Geology, Johns Hopkins University, will be in a position to give talks to the students.

Pertinent facts such as the purpose of the school, its location, term and credit, registration and matriculation, expense, schedule of work, housing, clothing, recreation, and health, are outlined in the prospectus.

Due to limited facilities, the number of students again will be held down to 20. They will be chosen on the basis of written applications showing training, experience, and other qualifications for the course.

It is an interesting fact that thirty of the school's graduates have been employed by the Service as temporary or permanent naturalists or rangers.

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Since the first of the year many adult residents of Yellowstone Park have been attending first aid and women's health and physical education classes conducted by Miss Marguerite McMartin of Helena, Montana. A class in typing was started early in February. Miss McMartin's services were furnished by the Montana office of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

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INTERESTING DEATH VALLEY FIND

For years scientists have predicted that fossils never would be found in California's Death Valley, but all this was refuted with the discovery of a Titanotherium skull by Donald Curry, Park Naturalist at Death Valley National Monument. Park Naturalist Curry's discovery, made in an area about three miles outside the monument's boundaries but within the territory proposed for addition to it, in the opinion of scientists is the first of its kind to be made west of the Rocky Mountains.

Following the discovery, a party of scientists from the California Institute of Technology visited the area and unearthed a similar fossil and also associated forms, including rodents, evented hoofed animals, and a small cursorial rhinoceros. Doctor Stock of the California Institute believes the age of this assemblage may

be as great as thirty million years. "One of the significant features of the find" says Doctor Stock, "is the clear indication that during the period when these animals were present in the area that is now known as the Grapevine Mountains there must have existed basins of accumulation possessing a vegetational cover and presenting a decided contrast to the barrenness of the region today. The climate likewise must have been far more favorable to the presence and development of animal life in this region than is the case at the present time." Continued exploration of the region is being conducted by field parties of the California Institute.

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CELEBRITIES VISIT PARKS

On January 6 Mr. and Mrs. (Amelia Earhart) Putnam and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mantz, as the guests of Stanley Kennedy, Manager of the Inter-Island Airways and Superintendent Wingate, made a very hurried trip through Hawaii Park. Ranger Lamb and Dr. T. A. Jaggar also accompanied the party. The group later had luncheon at the Volcano House. Two days after her park visit Mrs. Putnam made her successful hop from Hawaii to the mainland.

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On January 9 Hawaii Park was honored by a visit from the Ambassador to the United States from the Union of Soviet Republics, A. A. Troyanovsky, his wife, their son Oleg, and Attache G. M. Gregorie. The party was met at Hilo airport by the Park Naturalist who conducted them on a tour of the park. Following the trip, an informal luncheon was given in their honor by Superintendent and Mrs. Wingate. Superintendent Wingate accompanied the party on the return trip to the airport.

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Following their marriage at Albuquerque, New Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt visited the Grand Canyon.

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Walt Disney, of Micky Mouse fame, and Helen Twelvetrees, movie actress, spent several days in Yosemite in early January. Ex-President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover enjoyed a visit there late in the same month.

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Former Director Albright made the trip through Carlsbad Caverns with Superintendent Boles on February 10.

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Hon. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Dern visited the Yorktown section of Colonial National Monument on the morning of January 7. Superintendent Flickinger took them on a complete tour of the battlefield, stopping at Headquarters to view the naval objects salvaged from the York River and to inspect recent important archeological finds.

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Count and Countess Goethals of Paris, France, were Yosemite visitors early in January.

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INDIANS GET BUFFALO

Again this year Yellowstone Park authorities furnished surplus buffalo to the Indians, either live ones for stocking purposes, or carcasses for barbecuing.

Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Santa Fe and Interior Department Archeologist, again

this year had charge of the distribution of animals to the Indians of the Southwest. Excerpts from a letter written by him to Hon. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting on the distribution follow:

"The carlot shipment of 30 buffalo carcasses, 30 hides and heads, 9 sacks of hearts, tongues and livers, and six sacks of hoofs, arrived here (Santa Fe) in most excellent condition. The National Park Service officials at Yellowstone who slaughtered the buffalo and prepared this shipment are deserving of the highest praise for the splendid manner in which each feature was handled. The 120 quarters of buffalo meat were very carefully wrapped in new, clean burlap. The hides with the heads left on -- not skinned out -- were packed in large boxes and the other buffalo parts in clean sacks. Buffalo were apparently slaughtered following a heavy snowfall, so the meat was just as clean and fresh as though handled by commercial meat packing companies of the highest standards. The meat was thoroughly frozen before it left Yellowstone.

"Although barbecue pits were excavated at the Indian School and everything was set to barbecue the major part of the meat, the whole idea of outside cooking was discarded when fresh snow began falling heavily the night before. * * * Five thousand pounds of the meat were prepared in the school bakery ovens and the serving stands were set up in front of one of the buildings. * * * Approximately 2,000 Indians, which included students of the school, attended the festivities.

"A series of fifteen dances was staged, with the visiting Indians, including a sprinkling of others,

arranged about the sides and under the portal of the library building."

Colonel and Mrs. Basil, originators and managers of the famous Monte Carlo Russian Ballet, made a special trip to Santa Fe from Denver to witness these dances. Mr. Nusbaum reports the Basils enjoyed them as only those who have devoted themselves to the Russian Ballet are capable of doing. The distinguished visitors left immediately after the ceremonies to meet their ballet and orchestra of one hundred and twenty-five persons who had entrained for the coast from Denver. It is the plan of Colonel and Mrs. Basil to incorporate and develop a special ballet about the dances of the American Indian for presentation by the Monte Carlo Ballet next year.

More excerpts from Mr. Nusbaum's letter follow:

"The balance of the meat at Santa Fe--approximately 2,500 pounds--was distributed to the pueblos of the Rio Grande Drainage through the governors of these pueblos. The heads and hides were also distributed through the pueblo governors.

"One of the most interesting features that had been arranged by the Santa Fe School was a group of four buffalo -- apparently grazing in the fenced-off, grassed plot behind the buildings, in full view of the barbecue. Very ingeniously some of the men in Superintendent Faris' employ, assisted by Indian students, made frames to support the hides and heads in a natural position. Stakes were driven in the ground in the position that the four feet of the animal would naturally assume in grazing, and the hides were draped over these frames. Since the heads had not been skinned out of the hides these were perfectly natural, and they were supported

through the frame just above the tips of the grass. The arrangement and the mounting were natural enough to largely confuse all, until they approached within 100 feet or less of these exhibits. The mounted buffalo made a great hit with all the Indians."

Dr. Harold Colton of the Museum of Northern Arizona handled the distribution of the buffalo meat and heads among the Hopi. At one Hopi village, Shumopovi, Dr. Colton reported there was hesitation about accepting the gift. This hesitation went back into the history of tribal fortunes, for elders recalled that once many, many years ago buffalo actually had been eaten at the time of the dances, and a plague followed wiping out much of Shumopovi's population. Dr. Colton finally prevailed upon them to accept.

Three buffalo carcasses, as well as the hides and heads were shipped to Superintendent G. A. Trotter of the Zuni Indian Agency in New Mexico, which he reported arrived at a most opportune time. The Zunis were installing new officers under the Indian New Deal of Commissioner Collier. Following the installation ceremony, the Indians enjoyed a buffalo feast, and the heads and hides were presented to the high priests for use in their ceremonies.

A tabulation of this year's distribution of live buffalo, carcasses, and hides by Yellowstone officials follows:

	<u>Car-</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Hides</u>
	<u>casses</u>	<u>Buffalo</u>	
Pueblos in Arizona	15	-	15
Hopi Indians	15	-	15
Crow Indians of			
Montana	4	81	15
Indians at Lame			
Deer, Montana	35	-	15

Indians at Fort			
Washaki, Wyo.	35	-	15
Sioux of Pine Ridge,			
South Dakota	24	9	15
Sioux of Rosebud,			
South Dakota	35	-	15

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PREVENTION STRESSED AT FORESTRY
CONFERENCE

"The three elements in securing fire protection are, of course, prevention, detection, and suppression, and of these prevention is the most obvious and effective way of lessening losses," in the opinion of the Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior for Canada.

The British Empire Forestry Conference, says Minister Murphy, has attached primary importance to fire prevention, as the following extract from their report indicates:

"Safeguarding Forest Wealth

"Fire prevention outweighs in importance all other factors in securing adequate fire protection. No forest authority can cope with the situation developing under adverse conditions without the whole-hearted support and cooperation of the general public. In education and publicity, beginning with the children in the schools and extensive enough to reach all classes of the population, lies the only hope of attaining adequate forest fire protection. * * * Education of the young, in our opinion, is particularly important, and in this connection it is thought that proper courses of instruction should be a part of the curriculum of all students in training to become school teachers. Teachers who are totally ignorant of the fundamentals of forest fire protection can not be expected to make any lasting impression on their pupils.

"To be effective, educative measures must be oriented to combat the causes of fire starting. While lectures, motion pictures and press publicity play a very important part in this work, to my mind the most valuable single contribution to fire prevention yet made has been the prescription that travel permits must be obtained for entry into the forest, during periods of high fire hazard. The definite personal check-up thus imposed affords a most effective way to bring home to the forest user his own personal responsibility for fire prevention. The increasing use and development of this precautionary measure would appear to offer the best instrument in effecting large-scale reduction in numbers of fires started. The permit is, in fact, education brought home and impressed on the individual. It is a crystallization of public sentiment which demands that care be taken with fire in the woods."

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CHANGE NOTED IN CAMPERS' REQUIREMENTS

Facts obtained from a study of campers conducted last season at one of the national forests of the West have led Forest Service officials to the belief that similar studies in other forests are needed so that reliable data may be obtained on which to plan future campground development.

The study already made reveals that camping parties averaged 3.4 persons per party, that 25 percent of such parties had a trailer, and that 86 percent of the parties had a stove with them. The high percentage of campers who carried stoves indicated that in regions of high altitudes and cool nights the stoves furnished by the Forest Service should be designed more for bonfires than for cooking purposes. It also was noted that

campers sometimes had difficulty in handling trailers on the one-way roads and parking them in the prepared parking spaces.

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EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS FELT AT GRAND CANYON

Several earthquake shocks were felt at Grand Canyon National Park the evening of January 4, one at 4:30 a.m. the following day, another early on the morning of the 10th, and a very noticeable one on January 15 at 1:50 a.m. After careful checking it was found that these shocks, which incidentally were not recorded on the nearest seismograph at Tucson, Arizona, seemed to be localized to the Bright Angel Fault with the movement west of the escarpment for at least as far as the Havasupai Indian Reservation some 45 miles distant. So far as can be remembered by residents of the park, the only disturbances of this nature in the region occurred in 1904 and 1914.

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SEISMIC DISTURBANCES AT HAWAII

Superintendent Wingate of Hawaii National Park reports that during January, 148 seismic disturbances were registered on the seismograph at the Volcano Observatory. Indications are that hot lava is not far below the surface of Kilauea, and that another volcanic outbreak may be felt before long. A large number of rim cracks were noted during January, and blue fume definitely increased towards the end of the month. The solfataras increased in area and brilliancy of color. Dull "booming" noises were frequently reported heard at the crater, and small slides and rock falls were common.

A rather strong quake on January 2 was located beneath Kilauea. It was felt generally over the whole island and was sufficiently strong to crack masonry walls in Hilo and start a landslide at Hakalau. On January 6 there were twenty odd tremors recorded as having originated at Halemaumau.

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ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
MAY BE ESTABLISHED

Secretary Ickes has given approval to the setting aside of approximately 5,500 acres in the Big Bend area in southwestern Texas as a national park and has suggested that if Congress passes legislation along this line the Mexican Government be invited to cooperate by establishing a park on the Mexican side, the two to form an international peace park. Such an area on our northern boundary -- the Waterton Lakes-Glacier International Peace Park -- has been in existence since 1932. While the Canadian and American areas function separately, from a recreation standpoint they form one great mountain area wherein the peoples of the two countries meet and relax, cementing the century-old peace which has existed between them.

The Big Bend area is included in the last wilderness of Texas. It is a semi-arid plain, verging on desert, through which a group of mountain ranges, principally the Chisos, has been thrust. The varied forest cover in the Chisos still is virgin through which roam large mammals such as deer, bear and panther. The vegetation of the surrounding semi-arid plains is principally a growth of chaparral and cactus. One of the dramatic features of the area is the Rio Grande which in its tortuous course cuts through steep-

walled canyons, the Santa Helena, the Marsical and the Boguillas, and meanders over flat river plains between.

The scenic standard of the Mexican side is similar to that of the American.

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FEDERAL COMMISSION SAYS PARKS
AND MONUMENTS SHOULD HAVE AIRPORTS

In the printed report of the findings of the Federal Aviation Commission appointed by President Roosevelt last summer, which has just come off the press, the recommendation is made that it should be the policy of the Federal agencies concerned to provide airports and glider sites in or adjacent to recreational areas under Federal control, such as national parks and monuments.

The following is quoted from the report:

"Though we are recommending against Federal aid to airports for municipalities, we feel that every effort should be made to provide thoroughly adequate facilities on Federal property and particularly in areas offering exceptional attractions for the aerial tourist. Several witnesses have urged, and we believe their view a perfectly reasonable one, that nothing would be more helpful in developing private flying and so in pushing the new industry of building aircraft in quantities off its present virtual dead center than a more general dispersion of

airports in the places to which the private pilot might be expected to want to go. The national parks and monuments are perfect cases in point. Almost without exception they include an elaborate provision for the comfort and safety of the visitor by motor. It seems to us thoroughly appropriate that some modest attention should be given to the visitor by air. There need be no great elaboration of airport facility, but there should be a landing strip of some kind.

"There are two purposes to be served by the building of airports on Federal lands. The first is to make new attractions available to the aerial tourist, gradually increasing in numbers. The other is to protect the safety of all travelers by air by providing suitable emergency landing areas in large regions of rugged terrain or heavily wooded and therefore exceptionally dangerous for flying. The Department of Commerce has constructed some hundreds of intermediate landing fields along transport airways, but there are still great areas of country in which no sort of a safe landing place exists and over which aircraft may have frequent occasions to pass. The C.W.A. airport program of a year ago was of great assistance, but its operations had to be limited almost entirely to the neighborhood of towns, where unemployment relief was needed and where the local government could undertake to maintain the airport after it was built. It has occurred to us that the work now being done by the Civilian Conservation Corps would fit in admirably with a recognition of the need for such emergency landing areas, and we accordingly recommend that the various units of the Corps stationed in areas where no suitable landing places now exist should undertake to prepare them in the near future.

"We have made particular mention in this recommendation of glider sites. Soaring flight requires precisely the sort of rugged country that is more likely to be found in national park areas. Already one site of extraordinarily high quality has been developed at Big Meadow in the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Soaring experiments are noiseless and involve no incursion of great crowds into the parks, no installation of machinery, and no danger to the public. We hope that those active in searching for suitable soaring sites in the United States will receive every cooperation from the National Park Service and other responsible authorities in the search and in the subsequent development of locations found suitable."

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Through the courtesy of Captain George D. Price, Commander of the Sand Point Naval Air Station at Seattle, Assistant Chief Ranger Macy of Mount Rainier late in January made an aerial inspection of Mount Olympus National Monument and a part of the Olympic Peninsula. The flight lasted approximately 2-1/2 hours and gave Ranger Macy a fine opportunity to observe and study topographic and other conditions.

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Two airports under construction, one at Mariposa and the other at Wawona, undoubtedly will do much to increase Yosemite travel. Air passengers landing at the Mariposa port may make the trip to Yosemite Valley in slightly more than an hour, while those landing at Wawona can motor to Yosemite in 40 minutes. Both fields will be about an hour and a quarter flying time from San Francisco and about two hours from Los Angeles.

The Mariposa airport, an FERA project which is scheduled for completion sometime in March, has an elevation of 2,000 feet. Facilities will be provided for both private and commercial planes. Construction of the Wawona airport, located at a 4,000-foot elevation, will be done by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps under the supervision of Superintendent Thomson.

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Glen McCarty, five and one-half month old son of Park Ranger and Mrs. Guy McCarty of Yellowstone, holds the distinction of being the youngest person ever to fly over that park.

The memorable trip was made in January through the courtesy of Scenic Airways Association of Pocatello, Idaho, and young Glen was accompanied by his parents, also by Park Ranger Leon Evans and Mrs. Evans and their two children. The party was flown over the McCarty home at West Yellowstone, then over Grizzly Lake, Mammoth, Tower Falls, the Lamar River to Lower Miller Creek, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Lake Yellowstone, which was frozen solid, then west to Thumb, south of Shoshone Lake, then northwest to the Upper Geyser Basin where just three minutes previous there had been an eruption of the famous Old Faithful Geyser, then west to the west line of the park and down to West Yellowstone, all in two hours' time.

The trip was made so that Rangers McCarty and Evans could make a checkup on the game herds. "We couldn't get much of an elk count" Ranger McCarty reported after the trip, "but we saw elk scattered over the entire northern line and there is little danger of the hunters getting all of the park's northern elk herd. We saw buffalo

at the Buffalo Ranch in the Lamar Valley and a lone bison on Specimen Ridge. The falls of the Grand Canyon were frozen over and the giant gorge presented little color, with the exception of a few hot spots from which steam was emanating. The mountains were particularly beautiful with the bright sun further illuminating their white heads sticking high into the air. While flying over Mammoth we could see the local people out to witness the flight and I dropped a note to them, which I later learned they easily located. We also dispatched the mail to the winterkeeper at Old Faithful, dropping it as we flew near Old Faithful Inn. This is surely service de luxe for winter as it usually requires a ski trip of four or five days for the winterkeeper to go to West Yellowstone to get his mail once a month. The only misfortune of the entire trip was the losing of my glasses as I leaned out to drop the message over Mammoth. Some dude next summer will probably pick them up, after all the snow has melted, and I'll be dogging the Lost and Found Department to see if they've been turned in.

"Ranger Evans and I were able to patrol our district last month by plane but the trip yesterday gave us an opportunity to circle the entire park and we got a true picture of where the game is actually located. Such a trip is convincing proof why the Yellowstone is the largest game preserve in the United States."

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And now for a case of the Park Service being of assistance to an air pilot. Early on the morning of January 10 an American Airways United States mail plane piloted by J. W. Johannpeter on the Newark-Fort Worth route crashed within fifty feet of the north boundary of the Shiloh

YEAR-ROUND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD
MADE OF PTARMIGAN

Any good book on birds explains in detail the fact that as the season changes so changes the ptarmigan, but a complete photographic seasonal record of this bird is a rarity. Park Naturalist Brockman of Mount Rainier has been fortunate in securing such a record, and his interesting story of how he accomplished the feat appears in the February number of American Forests. Copy of this story is appended to this issue of the Bulletin.

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HUGE MAP NEARING COMPLETION

One of the largest relief maps ever built soon will be a feature of Yosemite's Museum display. This huge map, taking in the Sierra Nevada Range from Lake Tahoe on the north to Mount Whitney on the south, will occupy three panels of the wall of the Museum's Geology Room from floor to ceiling. Recently the second or middle panel was installed. On it are shown the deep gorges of the Yosemite Valley and Hetch Hetchy, now source of water supply for the city of San Francisco. It is hoped that the third section can be put in place in the near future.

This map was designed by Ansel F. Hall, Chief of the Field Educational Division. Skilled CCC workers at Educational Headquarters in Berkeley have been engaged in its construction for months.

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CCC ENROLLEE BENEFITS FROM
TRAINING

The following letter written by former enrollee Leland Winchester of Yucca Creek CCC Camp, Sequoia National Park, illustrates the fact

National Military Park in Tennessee. Flying the plane above low hanging clouds and a heavy fog which rendered it impossible for him to make an emergency landing due to poor visibility, Pilot Johannpeter "bailed out" at about 2,500 feet and landed safely in an open field several hundred feet from where the plane crashed. While the plane was completely demolished, its cargo of mail was saved. Superintendent Livingston stationed men to guard the mail and wreckage pending the arrival of the Post Office inspector and a representative of the American Airways, and later furnished a truck to transport Pilot Johannpeter and the mail to Corinth, Mississippi, the nearest railway point.

Following an inspection of the wreckage, officials of the Post Office Department and the American Airways called on Superintendent Livingston and expressed their appreciation for the cooperation and assistance rendered.

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Superintendent Tillotson in reporting the number of persons seeing the Grand Canyon should really include all those making the cross-country trip aboard one of the giant Douglas luxury airliners operated by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. Advertisements of this coast-to-coast hop feature the fact that enroute passengers may obtain a splendid view of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Air travelers making the westbound trip can view the Grand Canyon in the afternoon, their plane taking off from Newark, New Jersey, at midnight and arriving in Los Angeles at 5:50 p.m. Eastbound passengers see this colorful chasm in the morning, as the plane takes off from Los Angeles at 9:00 a.m.

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CCC BOYS UNLOADING

SECTION OF SIERRA NEVADA

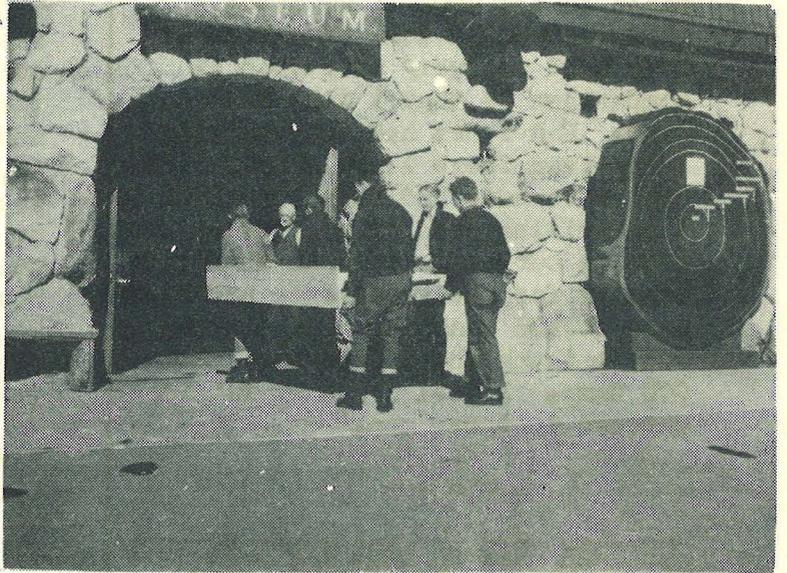
RELIEF MODEL AT YOSEMITE

NATIONAL PARK



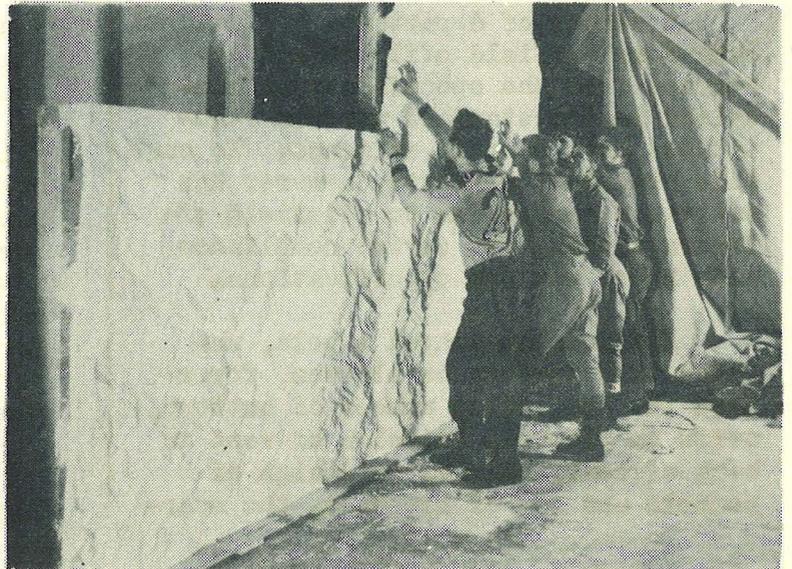
CARRYING IT INTO

YOSEMITE MUSEUM



PUTTING IT IN PLACE

IN THE GEOLOGY ROOM



that many enrollees are securing training in the ECW work projects which will be of value in their subsequent activity.

"Captain Brewer
Dear Sir:

"I am writing you again as to my progress. The first letter I wrote you I had scarcely time to look around.

"I am now working on the San Gabriel Dam getting seven dollars a day doing the same work as I did while in the CCC. I am using a sixty Cat-bulldozer. The work is very hard and very dangerous in comparison to that I did while in Camp. Had I not had the training I received there I would have been unable to have had this opportunity. I am writing each of my foremen who were in our camp to thank them personally for their patience and kindness toward teaching me the work, and to thank the officers of the CCC Camp. I feel I owe my future success to those men."

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UNIFORM MUST BE MADE AND WORN IN
ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A number of departures by National Park Service field officers and employees from the specifications contained in the standard uniform regulations have been in evidence. To curb this practice, Director Cammerer has written a memorandum to all field officers calling for strict compliance with these uniform specifications.

Differently shaped lapels, unauthorized buttons on sleeves, fewer than the prescribed number of buttons, cuffs on sleeves, omission of vent in back of coat, changes in design of pockets and cut of breeches, the wear-

ing of riding boots instead of field boots, and the placing of feathers and other trinkets on hats, constitute some of the deviations noted. All of these Director Cammerer says should be discontinued.

In the memorandum Director Cammerer asks that special attention be given to the wearing of uniforms, stating it should be remembered the purpose of a uniform is to make the wearer conspicuous. Special attention also is called to certain things that should be watched by field men, i. e., pockets should not be crammed with papers, pencils, etc.; the coat, when worn, should be kept buttoned; collar ornaments should be placed on the collar, not on the lapel; boot and shoe laces should always be tucked in, never allowed to dangle; hats should be worn "square" upon the head, or slightly "rakish"; and that the uniform should be worn as if the wearer were proud of it.

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It is understood the Forest Service also is doing something along this line.

For years field employees of that Service have argued and written at length about their so-called "uniform", the general opinion being that the word "uniform" was entirely inappropriate due to the utter lack of uniformity in official garb. Soon all such arguments should be settled once and for all as a committee appointed by F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, has recommended the adoption of new uniform specifications calling for distinct types of dress for the four field service groups -- permanent personnel, guards, ECW employees, and the rough workers.

A member of that Service, speaking for many others, commented recently

that if Forest Service men must wear a big hat so as to look romantic to the public they want the committee to please give them something that is less expensive, more comfortable, less easily stained and soiled, and more all around practical than the pearl gray Stetson.

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RADIO LISTENERS LEARN ABOUT PARKS AND MONUMENTS

In February the Service furnished the more than two hundred independent radio stations with three talks covering winter sport activities in several of our national parks, and a fourth talk regarding ranger life in the Yellowstone. The first winter sport talk covered Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant Parks, the second Mount Rainier and Lassen Volcanic, and the third Rocky Mountain and Acadia. These talks were read by station announcers or men and women interested in national park work.

A series of seven 15-minute talks dealing with the historical areas under our jurisdiction is now in course of preparation and will cover the following subjects:

1. Prehistoric and archeological areas -- mostly those included in Southwestern National Monuments, and also Mound City.
2. Old Spanish Missions of the Southwest under our jurisdiction.
3. Colonial areas, which include Forts Marion and Matanzas, Jamestown, Wakefield, and Fort Necessity.
4. Revolutionary areas -- including Morristown, Yorktown, and such places as Guilford Court House, Kings Mountain, and Cowpens.

5. Meriwether Lewis, Fort Pulaski, Fort McHenry, Castle Pinckney, Chalmette and Abraham Lincoln Birthplace.

6. Civil War Battlefields in the East, including Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Monocacy, and Appomattox.

7. Civil War Battlefields in the East -- Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga-Chattanooga, and Fort Donelson.

8. Miscellaneous areas -- Statue of Liberty, Kill Devil Hill, Fort Jefferson, Arlington, etc.

The Service plans later on to furnish the independent stations with a series of five or ten-minute "Ranger anecdote" talks. To aid in the preparation of these it would be appreciated if field officials and employees would send to the Editor-in-Chief stories of experiences that they believe would be of interest to the radio public.

Negotiations are under way between Service and National Broadcasting officials for a series of thirty-minute Saturday afternoon talks over a nationwide hookup starting March 30. The time allotted will probably be from 4:15 to 4:45, and as was the case last year it is hoped Secretary Ickes will give the opening talk. This series may extend through April and May.

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Camp NP-4A located in Grand Canyon has a Sick Call Club into which each member contributes 25 cents each month to take care of the expenses of any member who is called home because of sickness in the family. The club has been in operation for some time and has proved to be very successful.

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CCC WORK VALUED AT NEARLY
THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

Director Fechner has placed a valuation of \$292,000,000 on the work accomplished by the 350,000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the eighteen months' period ended September 30. This valuation is based upon a complete record of all the forest and park conservation, improvement, and protection work done and represents more than sixty percent of the \$475,000,000 expended for the Corps' maintenance during that period. Work accomplished under Department of Agriculture auspices has the largest valuation -- \$224,000,000. Department of the Interior work was valued at \$64,000,000, and that of the Department of War at \$4,000,000.

HAWAII ROAD CEREMONIES BROADCAST

By means of the radio Service officials and employees here in the States were able to listen in on the Haleakala Road dedicatory ceremonies held on February 23. Over the air waves came the voice of Superintendent Wingate, also that of Mr. Worth Aiken who for years has advocated the construction of such a highway enabling the motorist to get to the top of Haleakala, 10,000 feet in the air, which formerly could be attained only by the hiker and horse-back rider.

Haleakala, which translated means "House of the Sun" now is just a two-hour trip by motor from Wailuku, largest city and tourist headquarters on the Island of Maui.

The new road covers a distance of 45 miles but only ten miles are within the park boundary. In this ten-mile stretch the traveler climbs 3,000 feet.

CELEBRATIONS HELD IN HISTORIC
AREAS

An appropriate ceremony was held at the Shirley House, Vicksburg National Military Park, on the afternoon of January 19 marking the 128th anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee. At the invitation of Acting Superintendent Heider, representatives of the local United Daughters of the Confederacy were present and rendered beautiful tribute to the General; also, Mrs. Egbert Jones, National Historian of the Colonial Dames, and Director of the Lee-Stratford Association, gave a brief account of the work at Stratford. This is the second observance of Lee's Birthday to be held in the Vicksburg area.

On Sunday, January 6, the 120th Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated at the Chalmette Monument and Battlefield Site in Louisiana. The ceremonies, held under the auspices of the New Orleans Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, were witnessed by approximately three thousand, the largest number of visitors ever to enter the area in one day.

Plans are being formulated by Acting Superintendent Spalding of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial National Military Park for an elaborate celebration early in May to mark the opening of the "Jackson Trail", the route over which General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson marched his army during the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, executing one of the most spectacular and brilliant military movements in history to attack the rear of Hooker's Army and with other Confederate forces drive the Union Army back across the Rapidan.

and Rappahannock Rivers. It was in this battle that Jackson suffered wounds which caused his death a few days later.

For some months the Service has been acquiring property and rights-of-way to restore the route of this Southern General's march and make it into a driveway which probably will be one of the most interesting sections of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

If plans work out Virginia Military Institute Cadets and a detachment of United States Marines will participate in the celebration, the cadets reproducing the famous march of Jackson's men and engaging with the Marines in a sham battle. In a short time an invitation will be extended to President Roosevelt to attend the ceremonies and if possible make an address.

HISTORICAL NOTES

From an old visitor's register recently found in a long-neglected corner of the Statue of Liberty and now appropriately displayed in a case on the main landing of the pedestal of the monument, it is learned that forty years ago the number of persons taking the boat trip to Bedloe's Island was considerably less than now. For instance, the book reveals that on August 8, 1894, this gift from France to the United States was visited by 69 persons. Forty years later, August 8, 1934, 1,262 persons visited it, as indicated by the automatic tally, 579 of whom registered. The register reveals also that only eleven States were represented on that August 8, forty years ago, while on last August 8 the 579 persons registering came from as many as 35 States, the District of Columbia, and 11 foreign countries.

During the past year with an allotment of Public Works funds this monument has been considerably renovated. The freshly tinted walls, new lighting system, sandstone floors and arched, copper-enameled ceilings all add to the visitor's enjoyment. With these emergency funds it also was possible to resurface and restore the two dedicatory bronze tablets, one proclaiming that Bartholdi's colossal work represents the gift of France to the United States and "commemorates the alliance of the two nations in achieving the independence of the United States of America, and attests their abiding friendship," the other recounting that the pedestal was built by voluntary contributions from the American people. The work of the Tiffany Studios, the restored tablets have been given places of honor on the main landing of the pedestal.

The Washington Monument, which for many months has looked as though it were crated ready for shipment, now is free of its steel scaffolding and stands out again in all its beauty.

According to an item which appeared in the Jacksonville (Florida) Times-Union, Hon. David Sholtz of Florida during a recent visit to the White House suggested to President Roosevelt that he dedicate the new Fort Jefferson Monument. The item stated that there was a strong possibility of the President's visiting this newly-established monument sometime during March.

Secretary Ickes is the possessor of one of the empty rum bottles salvaged from the York River by CCC workers.

The bottle was presented to the Secretary by Superintendent Flickinger.

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WHAT IS THE OLDEST LIVING THING?

This question was revived again with the publication of an article regarding El Arbole del Tule, giant cypress in Oaxaca, Mexico, in the February issue of American Forests magazine. Don Glassman, author of the article entitled "The Tree of the Ages", states it is the general concensus among botanists and archeologists El Tule is the oldest living thing on earth.

How about the Big Trees in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks? For years this Service has been stating that these forest giants are "beyond compare the oldest living things in the world."

El Tule's perimeter measures 108 feet at a height five feet above the ground. So far as is know no organism ever attained such a vast girth, which is all out of proportion to the height of 141 feet. It throws a ground shadow with an area of 7,200 square feet when the sun is at its zenith, enough for a small army to shelter beneath its spreading branches.

Nobody knows the tree's precise age, but the author says that if all the scientific estimates were averaged it would still hold the distinction of being the oldest living organism.

Counting the annual rings, the method used in arriving at the age of the Big Trees, giant redwoods, and Douglas firs, is not practicable in this instance. The seasons, the alternation of wet and dry spells, and the general climate confuse the record. In a warm, humid region, trees grow with such spurting vigor that they have been known to complete a ring cycle within

one month. In calculating the age of El Tule one deals with a period of time that is almost geological in extent. There are no records to sustain an assumption that two thousand years ago Oaxaca had the same weather that it has now. Climate is always in evolution, and it would be impossible to have two rings for one year and a dozen for another, the author maintains.

For centuries El Tule has been venerated and worshipped, and it was this extreme devotion no doubt which prevented vandals from destroying it. At Easter and Christmas the Indians of Oaxaca make pilgrimages to it and hold a fiesta with appropriate music and dancing.

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And now a recent edition of the California Ranger says "the oldest living thing on earth is thought to be a Yew Tree in Chapultepec, Mexico, 119 feet around and 6,260 years old!

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SURVEY OF GREEN MOUNTAIN PARKWAY
COMPLETED

Under an allotment of Public Works funds representatives of this Service and the Bureau of Public Roads recently completed a reconnaissance survey for a parkway to extend the entire length of the State of Vermont through the Green Mountains and their adjacent ranges and foothills, a distance of approximately 260 miles. Officials making the survey recommend in a report recently published that the parkway have its origin a few miles south of the Massachusetts line and terminate just beyond Hazens Notch in a park area of some 20,000 acres of complete wilderness, including the several peaks of the Jay group and extending to the Canadian boundary.

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WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER HOLDS "SEQUOIA"
CONTEST

In connection with the showing of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film "Sequoia" at the Fox Theatre in Washington, D. C., the Washington Herald conducted a Story Contest, the participants sending to the Contest Editor what they thought was the best animal story. Fifteen dollars went to the winner and ten dollars to the author of the second best story. In addition, fifteen pairs of guest tickets to see the film were mailed to runners-up in the contest.

"Consternation in the Fox Ranks" is the heading to the following interesting item printed in a recent edition of the D. C. Herald:

"Is Winchell in the house?"

"Carter Barron, Loew's divisional chieftain, and Gene Ford, manager of Loew's Fox, are expecting a little bundle from Heaven almost any day!"

"It's like this:

"On Friday 'Sequoia' an amazing wild-animal film, opens at the Fox. Jean Parker is starred in the flicker, but the outstanding player is a wild deer named 'Malibu'.

"Because the deer steals the picture Carter Barron thought it would be nice to have Malibu make a personal appearance.

"However, he couldn't get Malibu because he was busy somewhere in the Rocky Mountains, where the picture was made, but he did get Malibu's daughter.

"Anyhow, yesterday Miss Doe arrived. Everyone around the Fox was excited, naturally, and the entire managerial staff kept walking around the deer's run in the Fox lobby beaming and looking very happy, indeed. It was a great day. But last evening a meek little man, walking through the Fox lobby, took one look at the deer and tossed the bomb-shell--he said:

"That deer's going to have a baby....any day now!"

"The little man knew all about deer, it turned out, because he was a naturalist.

"Thus it is that Messrs. Barron and Ford are looking forward to some anxious days--not knowing at what moment they'll have to rush to the Fox stage and shout:

"Is there a Doctor in the House?"

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Sequoia may not be singular in this nationwide publicity through the cinema medium. It is understood Hollywood film executives have succeeded after numerous attempts in obtaining the consent of Death Valley Scotty to make a film based on his spectacular career. Of course the movie people must first obtain the approval of the Secretary of the Interior before any work on the film can be done in the Death Valley National Monument.

Death Valley Scotty (his real name is Walter Scott) is an ex-cowboy of Buffalo Bill fame, and it was he, together with his partner, A. M. Johnson,

Chicago financier, who built what is known as Scotty's Castle, that impressive structure done in Spanish-style architecture, with its towers and gardens and pools and plazas, located near the mouth of Grapevine Canyon in Death Valley National Monument.

Wallace Beery would probably be the Death Valley Scotty in the film as movie directors believe him to be the most ideally adapted to the characterization.

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STATE PARK E. C. W. NOTES

(Furnished by Fanning Hearon)

The first conference of park and conservation authorities from the various states was held at the Lafayette Hotel February 25 through February 28.

Authorities from the 40 states in which there are State Park Emergency Conservation Work projects were brought to Washington to confer with officials of the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, the Emergency Conservation Work organization and each other in the interest of the future of park and conservation planning and development.

The conference had tremendous significance. Calling these men here at this time meant the conservation-recreation movement, made possible through Emergency Conservation Work, had come to the point where the Federal Government wanted to talk with the State authorities about long-range planning for the salvation and enjoyment of the country.

Sessions were held twice daily, and on Wednesday evening, February 27, there was a dinner at the Lafayette Hotel.

At the opening session in the Interior Auditorium addresses were delivered by Secretary Ickes, Director Cammerer, ECW Director Robert Fechner and Charles W. Eliot 2nd, executive officer of the National Resources Board.

The afternoon session of the first day was devoted to the work of the Recreation Demonstration Projects Division of the National Park Service, Supervisor M. C. Huppuch presiding.

There were talks by Mr. Huppuch on "Introduction to the Land Program", Land Program Assistant Director Wallace Richards on "Objectives of the Land Program", Louis P. Croft, Landscape Architect, on "Development of Recreational Features of the Land Program", Bee Stockton, Administrative Assistant, Land Program Division, on "Social Benefits of Recreation," and Peter DeGelleke, Assistant Supervisor, Land Program Division, on "Types of Recreation Demonstration Projects."

The morning session of the second day was devoted to "Recreation", Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth, presiding.

There were talks on "Recreational Trends" by Lebert H. Weir, Field Secretary, National Recreation Association; "Recent Trends in Organized Camping" by Fay Welch, New York State College of Forestry, and "The American Youth Hotel Association" by Monroe Smith, Director, American Youth Hotel Association, Inc.

The afternoon session of the second day was concerned with "Development of State Parks", Assistant Supervisor E. A. Pesonen, presiding.

Addresses were delivered on "General Principles Involved in the Development of State Parks" by Herbert Evison, Supervisor, State Park Division; George Gibbs, Regional Officer, 6th Region, State Park Division, spoke on "Landscape

Development of Parks", and Herbert Maier, 7th Regional Officer, State Park Division, talked on "Park Structures."

The subject for the morning session of the third day was "Fiscal Procedure", Herbert Evison, presiding.

There were talks on "Fiscal Procedure" by Howell F. Baker, Auditor, State Park Division; R. H. Reixach, Assistant Supervisor, State Park Division, on "Equipment Purchases and Rentals", and C. C. Mullady, Contract Review Officer, on "Contract Procedure."

The afternoon session of the third day was devoted to "Administration and State Legislation", Conrad L. Wirth, presiding.

There were talks and discussions regarding progress in State Laws and organizations, personnel, forms, submission of plans, and other related subjects, and the appointment of committees for the Seventh Session.

The morning session of the fourth day was devoted to committee meetings, Conrad L. Wirth, presiding.

Committee Reports and Discussions, Conrad L. Wirth, presiding, took up the afternoon session of the fourth and final day.

The ballroom of the Lafayette Hotel, where the sessions were held, was impressively decorated with the now famed State Park ECW exhibit and some photographs and plans of the Chopowamsic Land Program area in Virginia.

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In the face of the expected Congressional extension and expansion of the Emergency Conservation Work program, the original five State Park ECW

districts have been superseded by eight regions.

The District Officers are becoming Regional Officers and the three men to fill the new positions are:

Donald B. Alexander, former Assistant Supervisor in the Washington Office, who will become Regional Officer in the first Region, headquarters in Springfield, Massachusetts.

J. H. Gadsby, former Fifth District Inspector, who will become Regional Officer in charge of the Fourth Region, headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

Major George Gibbs, former Fourth District Inspector, will become Regional Officer in charge of the Sixth Region headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska.

The other five Regional Officers will be the five District Officers and will maintain headquarters at their original stations.

The three new offices were to go into operation March 1.

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Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth has been invited to deliver the principal address at the Chicago Planning Conference in that city March 8. The invitation was extended through Director Robert Kingery of the Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings.

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The State Park easel exhibit continues its way around the country. Broken up into five or six groups it maintains good coverage of the colleges, conventions, important occasions, and store windows of large cities.

Recently it has appeared at Massachusetts State College, Ohio State

University, in several Chicago and Indianapolis store windows, at the meeting of the Carolina Corporation for the advancement of the Carolinas in Charlotte, North Carolina, at the annual convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Civic Association dinner to Secretary Ickes and the Park Authorities Conference.

It will be displayed at the Chicago Planning Conference March 8 and before the Miami Committee of One Hundred when ECW Director Fechner addresses that body on the evening of March 12.

At this same Miami dinner meeting will be shown "Winter Sun and Summer Sea", a sound motion picture of State Park ECW in Florida. "Outdoors in the Garden State", the sound film of New Jersey State Park ECW, will be available at this meeting and shown if Director Fechner and the members of the Committee so desire.

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The Portfolio of Park Structures being designed by the State Park Division is nearly ready to go into production. When it appears, praise for the manner in which it has been developed may be given to Architect A. H. Good, Inspector Norman Newton, Miss Dorothy Waugh, Inspector B. Ashburton Tripp, Mr. Wirth and those who have supplied photographs and plans.

Landscape and other architects throughout the country are saying this will be one of the most valuable volumes of its kind ever published.

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The Federal Government's acceptance of the Chopowamsic recreation

area, four miles west of the Washington-Richmond Highway, 30 miles southwest of Washington, and plans for its development, have been announced at the offices of J. S. Lansill, Director of the F.E.R.A. Land Program.

Formal announcement that this area meets all requirements is Washington's first concrete example of the workings of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration's program for the retirement of submarginal land from unprofitable agriculture to conservation and recreation.

Project manager of the Chopowamsic area, and the man who has handled the job so well from the beginning through to acceptance, is Charles H. Gerner of the Recreation Demonstration Projects Division.

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So interested has the Lions Club of Hereford, Texas, become in Hereford State Park, not far from that city, that it has adopted a regulation assessing a fine of 50¢ on every member who does not visit the park between club meetings. The fine money -- what little there is, for most members take this weekly visit seriously -- goes to purchase young trees to be planted in the park.

Hereford State Park is one of the 17 such areas under ECW development in Texas under supervision of the State Park Division of the National Park Service in cooperation with the Texas State Parks Board.

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Palomar Mountain in California on the top of which an observatory will be built housing a 200-inch mirror, "which will 'bring' the moon so close buildings could be seen upon it" lies within a State Park.

This area, as a result of the Conservation Corps work projects, will be more accessible, and installation of the great mirror, now cooling at the glass works in Corning, New York, will be easier, according to reports received from Dr. J. A. Anderson, executive officer of the observatory project. He adds: "Palomar Mountain was selected as the site for the telescope, after a several year study of atmospheric conditions at many locations. Its chief advantage lies in its comparative isolation and its fine dark sky."

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The State Park Division continues to grow. Starting in one room on the 4th floor of the Interior Building, in April, 1933, the Washington Offices of the Division have, in less than two years, grown to cover nearly two floors in the Bond Building.

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Definite proof of the tremendous momentum the State park movement has had lies in the fact that in the four months since the National Resources Board reported its findings on the increase in the country's State park acreage in November, 1934, it is estimated that 191,024 additional acres have been added.

With the 376,849-acre increase reported at that time, this totals an addition of 567,873 acres to the nation's State parks in the 22 months of Emergency Conservation Work.

This land has been secured through gift and purchase. Encouraging indeed is the willingness of individuals to place their acres at the disposal of the program.

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"ABOUT FOLKS"

Harry K. Sanders was recently appointed to the position of Emergency Land Purchaser, Branch of Lands and Use, Washington Office. Mr. Sanders formerly was connected with the North Carolina Park Commission, one of the local organizations which worked towards the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

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Special events were held in Yosemite and Sequoia Parks on January 30, the President's birthday. In Yosemite a gymkhana was staged at the Curry ice rink. The affair was opened with a grand march headed by the local king and queen of winter sports, and then followed games for ice skaters, including balloon and chariot racing. At the height of the festivities Superintendent Thomson, mounted on ice skates and surrounded by a group of the merry-makers, carved a large candle-bedecked birthday cake. In Sequoia a combined President's Ball and house warming dance was held in the new addition to the Administration Building.

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While the Yellowstone Park personnel did not hold a special affair celebrating the President's birthday, most of them attended Birthday Balls either in Livingston or Gardiner, and a telegram of congratulations, bearing twenty-two names, was forwarded to our Chief Executive.

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Early in January, Ranger Frank J. Winess of Petrified Forest transferred to Grand Teton National Park, and Ranger Clinton G. Harkins of Glacier National Park transferred to Petrified Forest.

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Fire Protection Engineer F. L. Ahern of the Washington Office, at the request of the National Fire Protection Association has written the section on Water Meters in Private Fire Service Lines for the new edition of the Crosby-Fiske-Forster Handbook of Fire Protection.

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On the evening of February 9, Assistant Director Bryant addressed the members of the Biological Society of Washington relative to the hibernation of bears in Yellowstone. He reported the findings of rangers who have made careful studies of hibernating black bears and succeeded in taking measurements of cubs noosed from their winter dens.

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Donald C. Watson has been appointed to the position of Park Ranger-Historian at Mesa Verde National Park. Chief Ranger J. Carlyle Crouch of that park has transferred to Crater Lake National Park.

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W. H. Sharpe of the Control Division, Washington Office, transferred late in January to a position at the Bandelier National Monument. En route to his new post he had an opportunity to visit Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Another Washington Office employee to transfer was B. C. Blakely of the Accounts Division. He and the members of his family now are located at George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

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January 30 was Assistant Director Bryant's birthday and he is still wondering how so many knew about it in

advance. The fact was listed in one of the Washington, D. C., newspapers; he was presented with a box of candy; the Audubon Society presented him with a birthday cake; and even a local announcer broadcast the fact over the radio.

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Ranger Dudley Hayden of Glacier National Park has transferred to Grand Teton National Park.

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Director Cammerer and Superintendent Finnan of National Capital Parks have been invited to serve as members of the 1935 President's Cup Regatta Committee. The regatta, an annual event drawing thousands of spectators, is staged on the historic Potomac River.

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To the Bal Boheme, one of Washington's outstanding social events, held early in February, went George Wright of our Wildlife Staff attired as the Wild Man of Borneo, his costume consisting of shorts with denizens of the wild painted over the uncovered portion of his body. Mrs. Wright made a most attractive Hula Hula girl.

Perhaps we should correct the foregoing and say that Mr. Wright looked like the Wild Man of Borneo. It is just probable he intended to be a true representative of what the men on our Wildlife Staff do, or should, look like. Many thought he should have been awarded one of the several prizes for his unique outfit.

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Mrs. Herma Albertson Baggley, wife of Yellowstone Park's Chief Ranger, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on the trees and flowers of Yellowstone

before a capacity audience in the Interior Department Auditorium the evening of February 21.

The possessor of bachelor's and master's degrees in science from the University of Idaho, Mrs. Bagglely served on the Yellowstone Park Naturalist staff for a number of years, and recently completed, jointly with Doctor MacDougal, a Yellowstone naturalist, a new manual of Yellowstone plants designed especially for the use of park visitors. Mrs. Bagglely resigned from the Service early in 1934.

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Chief Accountant Everett E. Tillett of the Washington Office left during the latter part of February for Hawaii where he will discuss accounting problems with officials of Hawaii National Park and the Territorial Government. He plans to be back at headquarters sometime in April.

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At the last meeting of the New England Park Executives held at Springfield, Massachusetts, a vote of thanks was given Frank Gartside of the National Capital Parks staff for an interesting lecture and movies of the National Capital Parks which he gave before their group. Mr. Gartside at the same time was made an honorary member of that organization "in honor of the wonderful work he is doing in Washington".

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From a recent edition of the California Residenter we learn of the following episode:

A couple of days after Christmas Ranger Frank Givens received a beautiful

bouquet of garden roses from a certain lady whom he had met "officially" last summer. As Frank opened the box, which had come by parcel post, in the presence of Mrs. Givens, he was amazed and slightly embarrassed. "Just why should this woman send you roses?" naturally inquired Mrs. Givens. "Didn't you tell her you were married?"

"Yes, I did," Frank admitted. "As I was showing her around the Valley, she told me all about her lovely garden in Southern California. Then she asked me if I liked flowers."

"That isn't telling her you were married," Violet teased him.

"Wait a minute," Frank begged. "I told her I was so crazy about flowers that I married a Violet."

"You win," laughed Mrs. Givens.

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Paul G. Redington, an outstanding authority on outdoor life, and former Chief of the United States Biological Survey, has been appointed supervisor of the Shoshone National Forest. His headquarters are at Cody, Wyoming.

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Charles A. Peters, Jr., has been appointed to the position of Chief Engineer of the Buildings Branch of the Service. In his new position he will supervise the heating, lighting, air conditioning, elevator, electrical and mechanical equipment and the central heating plant and distribution system, and will be responsible for the structural preservation of all buildings maintained and operated under the supervision of the Buildings Branch. In addition Mr. Peters will continue to act as Chief, Design Section, Branch

of Engineering, until the design work in connection with Public Works projects now under way has been completed.

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Ranger Charles H. Simson of Crater Lake, who since last May has been serving as acting chief ranger at that park, has transferred to the Pinnacles National Monument.

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At the invitation of the American Forestry Association, Assistant Director Bryant will serve as one of the judges in the National Competition for Beautiful Photographs of Trees, sponsored by that Association. In this national contest, inaugurated in 1933, photographers, both amateur and professional, throughout the Nation are competing. The purpose of the competition is to bring to light rare and beautiful photographs, and at the same time to encourage the use of the camera in outdoor recreation.

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Superintendent Boles is an expert marksman. Recently in a match staged between the Carlsbad Blues and Carlsbad Reds, as the last man on the Blues team, he shot a 47 from the prone position and was credited with winning the match for his team.

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And speaking of marksmanship it is understood that Seasonal Ranger Moody of Crater Lake National Park at one time held the championship in pistol shooting in the California National Guard.

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"I feel almost as military now as the day I graduated from the Military Academy" wrote Bob Holland after learning that Governor Laffoon had commissioned him a Colonel on his Staff February 12. Colonel Holland is the Service's temporary acting representative at the Mammoth Cave National Park Project.

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Victor H. Cahalane, former naturalist assistant at Wind Cave National Park, now is a Wildlife Supervisor handling wildlife activities in our eastern areas. Dr. Adolph Murie, with headquarters at Berkeley, handles wildlife activities in the western parks and monuments.

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Dr. Russell G. Frazier, who, with a party, successfully navigated the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon last summer, gave a special showing of motion picture films made of that trip on February 25 in the Interior Department Auditorium.

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Interesting news comes in a letter from Custodian Vogt of El Morro part of which we are quoting. "We are just coming out of the hardest storm of the year. Almost a week's blizzard. It's blizzed until we couldn't see 100 feet from the house, snow piling up a foot on the level, 4 feet in ditches, and entirely filling arroyos and some canyons opening towards the west. We are in for a heavy run-off and maybe floods when the sun gets to work on the great accumulation of heavy snow.

"Navajos living near us pass afoot to the village store for provisions, their horses having been lost by

straying before the storm or too thin to ride.

"We are fortunate to have three good saddle horses here and we ride a great deal. Mrs. Vogt gets time to ride more than I do. And now that all auto travel is stopped by the deep snow she goes daily after the mail, which comes through from Gallup in a big truck but often gets stuck in drifts of mud. The mail arriving here usually at noon now arrives next morning.

"I missed seeing Mr. Albright at Santa Fe a few weeks ago but he promises to visit next time he comes out this way.

"New Mexico is getting ready for a monster celebration of the coming of Coronado in 1540. Committees are already being appointed for planning the anniversary celebration in 1940 -- 400 years since Coronado rode up to Hawikuh, the principal one of the Seven Cities of Cibola."

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George A. Palmer who has been serving for some months as Acting Superintendent of the Statue of Liberty National Monument has received appointment as Superintendent of that reservation.

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Roger, Jr., 8-year old son of Superintendent and Mrs. Toll of Yellowstone was operated on for appendicitis late in February. A recent report from Superintendent Toll is to the effect that the patient is getting along excellently.

Mrs. C. Marshall Finnan also is making excellent recovery from an appendicitis operation performed in mid-February.

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The first annual banquet of the Southern section of the Yosemite Field School Alumni Association was held February 8 at the Rosslyn Hotel, Los Angeles, California. Following dinner the program featured a symposium on our national parks conducted by members of the school. This was followed by singing and the spinning of yarns. Plans were discussed for the Spring reunion which probably will be held in Yosemite.

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Assistant Superintendent Emmert and Assistant to the Superintendent Joffe, of Yellowstone, have been made honorary members of the Livingston, Montana, Rotary Club. Superintendent Toll also is an honorary member, while Chief Clerk Hundley holds honorary membership in the Livingston Kiwanis Club.

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Stanley Plumb has been appointed to the position of Traffic Manager of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company. He is well known in merchandising and advertising circles on the Pacific Coast and has held executive positions with several nationally known firms.

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On February 28 Superintendent Finnan of National Capital Parks gave a most interesting lecture on Mesa Verde National Park in the Interior Department Auditorium.

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BIRTHS:

A daughter, Marlee Kay, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lyall on December 12, just missing by one day being a birthday present for her father. Mr. Lyall is a member of the Sequoia Park Engineering force.

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Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Tripp are the parents of a baby girl, Marcia Marie, born January 25. Mr. Trip is Assistant Clerk Stenographer at Grand Canyon National Park.

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Ranger and Mrs. Frank L. Fish of Montezuma Castle National Monument have another "minnow" born in February.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley W. Abbott have a baby girl, Elaine Hunt, born March 3 at Roanoke, Virginia, weight nine pounds. Mr. Abbott is the resident landscape architect on the Shenandoah-Great Smoky Mountains Parkway Project.

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MARRIAGES:

Ruby Bowman, clerk in the Washington Office, and David Bollman of Washington, D. C., were married February 16 in the First Baptist Church at Alexandria, Virginia. At a luncheon given for the bride early in February members of the Public Relations Division presented her with an electric coffee service set. Later the Washington Office as a whole presented her with an electric hospitality tray.

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Verna Boehle of the National Capital Parks Office and John Movern of Washington, D. C., were married on January 18.

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DEATHS:

In the last Bulletin mention was made of the death of Frank Kelly, old

timer at Glacier Park. Superintendent Scoyen reports that Mrs. Kelly passed away about the same time and that a double funeral for both these pioneers was held in Kalispell on January 21.

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Edward J. Bulger, 41, head cook at the National Park Inn, Mount Rainier National Park, died on January 11 of heart failure.

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Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, one of the members of the famous Powell Expedition of 1871 which chartered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado for the first time, died in New York on January 29 at the age of 81. Mr. Dellenbaugh always took a keen interest in the affairs at Grand Canyon National Park. He wrote "The Romance of the Colorado River" and was the founder of the New York Explorers Club.

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This Service lost a valuable and fine friend with the passing in New York of George D. Pratt at the age of 65. Mr. Pratt, one of the country's leading conservationists, served as Treasurer of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, was President of the American Forestry Association, and had connections with many other outstanding national organizations. He was vitally interested in the Yellowstone elk problem. At one time he provided funds for the purchase of lands to the north of Yellowstone and organized the Game Preservation Company which secured this land for the elk, deer, and antelope, and turned it over to the Service.

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Dr. Charles David White, eminent

geologist of the United States Geological Survey, passed away on February 7 in Washington, D. C.

Dr. White was keenly interested in the Grand Canyon and last summer was awarded the first of the Charles Doolittle Walcott Medals in recognition of his work on the algae of the Bass Limestone in the Canyon. Dr. White spent several field seasons carrying on investigations in that region as a Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and is well known to Canyon students, not only for his work on the oldest traces of life but also for his detailed studies and reports on the Permian flora as found in the Hermit shale and Supai formation. Especially noted is his monograph entitled "Flora of the Hermit Shale." In addition to the Walcott medal Dr. White also was awarded the Boverton Redwood Medal by the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, London, the Penrose Medal by the Society of Economic Geologists, and the Mary Clark Thompson Medal by the National Academy of Sciences.

From the time he received his B. S. degree from Cornell University in 1886 Dr. White was connected with the United States Geological Survey. In 1924 the Universities of Rochester and Cincinnati conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science and a similar degree was conferred on him the following year by Williams College.

All who had ever been in contact with Dr. White held him in high regard. He was always so generous with his knowledge and advice, was never too busy to be of assistance, and was a constant inspiration to others.

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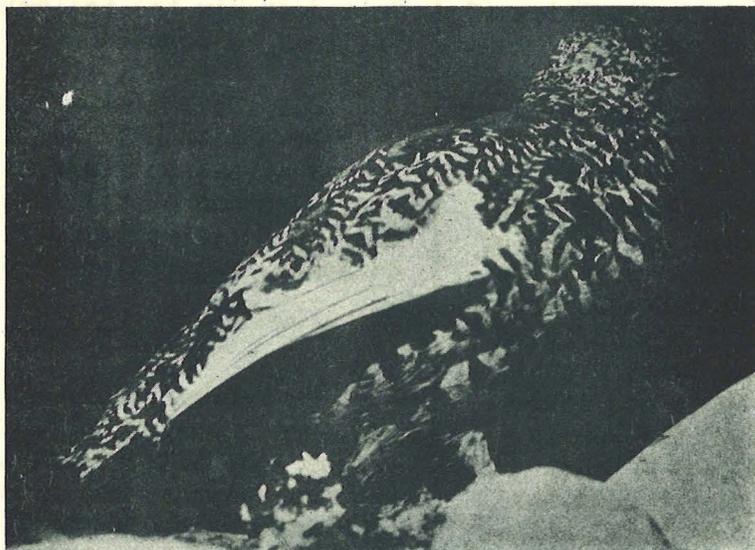
On February 1 Prentiss N. Gray, sportsman, hunter, naturalist and trustee of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, was drowned in the Gulf of Mexico just off the Florida Coast, while on a fishing trip. Mr. Gray was a personal friend of the late Director Mather had a keen interest in national park activities.

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PTARMIGAN ON MOUNT RAINIER

By C. FRANK BROCKMAN,
NATURALIST, MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

(Photography by the Author)



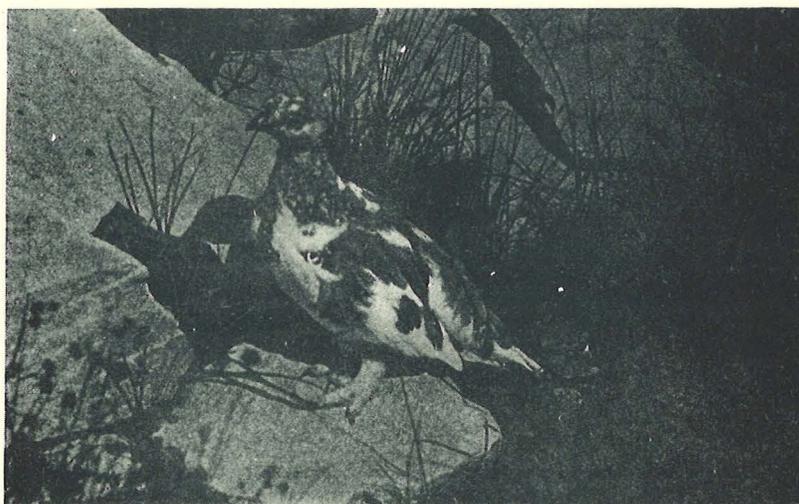
Summer finds the ptarmigan clothed in the grey-brown plumage which is a perfect natural camouflage in the rocks and stunted vegetation of the Alpine regions where it is found.

AS THE season changes so changes the ptarmigan! But the unique feature of a varying seasonal plumage is not the only thing of interest in these birds. That they change color with the seasons is one thing—any good book on birds will explain in detail that fact—but to see and photograph ptarmigan at all seasons of the year and in all color phases is quite another matter. And so because a complete photographic seasonal record of the ptarmigan is rare, we undertook some years ago to obtain such a record from the upper slopes of Mt. Rainier in the State of Washington.

There are several different species of ptarmigan in North America and

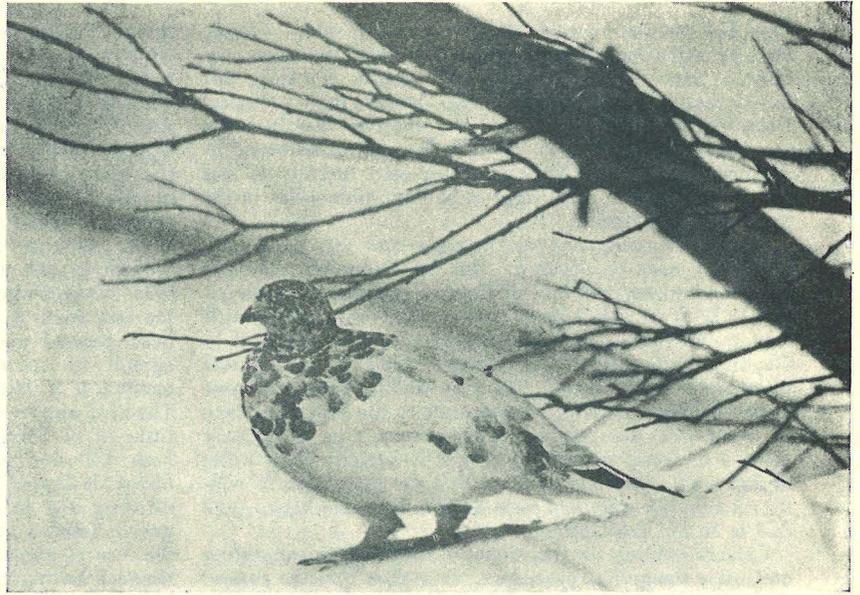
while all vary slightly, the differences between them are not great. Essentially an arctic bird, they range southward in the mountains of the west where, at high elevations, they find conditions quite similar to those which are characteristic of the areas within or near the Arctic Circle. Ptarmi-

gan have been called "arctic grouse," which is an apt description in that they belong to the grouse family and have many characters in common with others of this clan. Upon the upper slopes of Mt. Rainier, one finds what is technically known as the Rainier White-tailed Ptarmigan. In our search, we found them as high as 10,000 feet—well up on the glaciated flanks of this old volcano—and as low as



In the fall the grey-brown plumage begins to give way to the white of winter. At this season the birds are mottled, or blotched white and grey-brown, rendering their appearance very peculiar

4,000 feet in secluded and rugged canyons where they evidently had retreated from their lofty domain of the higher elevations as the rigors of winter drove them to more sheltered locations. We had one report of a bird seen in February, at 2,500 feet in the heavy timber of the Canadian Zone but we did not actually see this bird. Our correspondent stated that it was snow white, and while it had evidently found this elevation more suited to its comfort climatically, its striking plumage was very conspicuous against the deep green of the forest on account of the very light snow at that low elevation. We suspect that this ptarmigan soon learned to its sorrow that such a choice of habitation for the winter was a poor one. Its only item of defense—that of protective coloration—was of no value there. But while winter holds only occasional and more or less lucky glimpses of this bird, summer and fall for the painstaking observer finds the ptarmigan comparatively easy to discover. Generally at these seasons on Mt. Rainier they range between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. This is a region of timberline; of dwarfed windblown trees whose twisted and contorted forms testify to the rigors characteristic of this elevation. Here the dazzling white of permanent snow fields flashes in the clear sunlight—almost blinding in the brilliance of the reflected sun's rays—and the rugged steep-walled glacial gorges, choked with ice, lend wild beauty to the setting which the ptarmigan calls home. It is not an easy region to traverse, even in summer, but these birds are fairly numerous and during summer and fall may be readily found if one is



Springtime finds the white of winter transforming to the grey-brown of summer,—and again the ptarmigan has an odd but beautiful appearance.

careful and observing. The nesting season occurs from mid-June to the first week in July. During that time one must be careful in hiking across the alpine meadows through the tufted growth lest he unknowingly step upon one of these birds that so resemble the vegetation in which the nest is built. Relying upon their protective coloration for protection, they move from their eggs only as the last resort. The bird is most often discovered when some slight movement is picked up out of the corner of one's eye—a nervous movement that makes it possible to locate the nest. Upon one occasion a nesting ptarmigan was found late in June at 6,700 feet and so engrossed in her motherly duties of hatching her eggs, was she that it was possible to handle her without causing undue alarm on her part. Upon lifting her from the nest she would merely flutter free again and settle back upon the eggs, remaining perfectly quiet and apparently still confident of her powers of camouflage. Later she hatched her eggs and could be seen leading her chicks out upon a nearby snowfield where insects blown in from the meadows nearby were frozen in the snow awaiting the coming of her flock. Thus the ptarmigan is often blessed with the natural refrigeration of a nearby snow patch or glacier.

The nesting season over and fall in the offing, ptarmigan take on a spotted appearance and generally range higher where barren rocks are interspersed with small patches of new snow. There the peculiar mottled appearance of their plumage still blends well with the terrain.



In the full white of the winter plumage, ptarmigan resemble their snowy background so closely that they are almost invisible, except for their shiny black eyes and beak.

One first becomes aware of their presence more by ear than by sight for while the pattern of their plumage may dissolve into the background their gentle clucking, not unlike that of a barnyard hen, often betrays their presence. Once catching this faint sound the observer merely scans the nearby earth and as his eyes become accustomed to detailed scrutiny, the birds are often seen literally to rise into view like the image upon a photographic print in the developer solution.

Yes, the summer and fall seasons find this bird comparatively easy to discover. But by December they are white and winter has laid its heavy hand over "the mountain." It is in this season, and in that of spring which follows, when a sight of the ptarmigan is rare. Yet it is at this time that one gets the greatest thrill in finding and photographing the birds. For after finding them one must utilize his knowledge of camera craft to the best advantage in order that the resulting photographs may adequately portray the snow white bird against its equally snow white background. Someone has said that the ptarmigan in winter resembles a couple of shoe buttons in a snowbank,—and that is an apt description!

Camera hunting for ptarmigan in winter is an exhausting and often dangerous procedure. It is then that the rugged timberline zone, not overly hospitable at best, offers a cold welcome to anyone who pursues such a hobby. Skis or snowshoes are necessary in invading the ptarmigan country. Camera equipment is bulky and of such nature that a sudden shifting in the pack sack may throw one off balance in a dangerous situation. The photographer creeps along windswept ridges and searches among clusters of dwarfed alpine firs. Occasionally an unforeseen snow cornice gives way and the "hunter" slides suddenly down a steep snowy mountainside that may have dangerous possibilities of an avalanche.

Under such conditions, we searched three winters for ptarmigan. We looked high and we looked low for the coveted photographs but no birds did we find—yet these many failures only whetted our appetites.

Then when it seemed that our complete photographic record was to be far in the future, we suddenly stumbled

upon a number of birds and achieved the results for which we had sought so long and so hard. We were returning home one April afternoon down a narrow glacial gorge when a clump of alders was noted protruding above the snowdrifts. With our quest ever in mind we detoured slightly so that our path might take us through this spot that gave promise of being a possible habitation of ptarmigan. We had about given up hope once more when suddenly we noted a shadow moving jerkily across the snow. At first we were unable to see anything tangible enough to cast a shadow. A careful second look, however, brought into view a ptarmigan in white plumage not ten feet from us. As long as the bird kept its eyes and beak pointed away from us it was practically invisible against its snowy background. Had it refrained from moving, it is quite likely that we would have passed it by. The bird wandered slowly about among the alders, showing little or no fear, while we made numerous pictures with both still and motion picture cameras. Then, as if to oblige, it flapped its way along an alder branch and began nibbling the buds. Finally it zoomed away in typical grouse fashion to disappear in a hole in the snow along the face of a granite cliff nearby—the heat radiating from the rock having melted small natural caverns that served as hideaways for the birds.

Two weeks later we returned to this same place hoping to get more of these unusual "shots." We were both pleased and disappointed for instead of finding the birds in their white plumage we found that they had begun to change to their grey-brown color of summer. Thus we were able to record upon our photographic plates the fourth and last color phase of this interesting bird.

Our quest was apparently ended. But the following summer we discovered a hen and several nearly grown chicks in the high country and the cameras immediately went to work once more. Yes, even though we had apparently achieved our purpose, the ptarmigan of Mt. Rainier always will be replete with interest as far as we are concerned. Their habits and their habitat are such that one will never become contemptuous of them because of too great familiarity.